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EXAMINER

BOUTAH, ALINA A

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2143

DATE MAILED: 12/04/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

This action is in response to Applicant's amendment filed August 23, 2006. Claims 1-51 are pending in the present application.

Claim Objections

Claim 25 is objected to because of the following informalities: a period is required after the word "talk" to indicate the end of the claim. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 2, 4-5, 7, 9 -10, 12-14, 16-17, 41-42 and 44-45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bowman-Amuah (U.S. Pub no. 20030058277) in view of Gassho (U.S. Pub no. 2002/0032703) in further view of Paushinger (USPN 6,041,704).

As to claims 1, 13, 41, Bowman-Amuah discloses a method and system and computer readable media having computer readable code for initialization of secure communication between a network resource and a client via a network, comprising: receiving an access at a

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network resource from a management application of a client, in response to the access, generating configuration parameters for initializing secure communication with the client via the network; upon manual input for said security configuration information, implementing a secure communication with the management application in accordance with the configuration parameters [0886, 0933, 1047].

However, Bowman-Amuah fails to explicitly teach printing security configuration information showing the configuration parameters, the security configuration information for enabling manual input of the configuration parameters into the management application.

Paushinger teaches printing security configuration information showing the configuration parameters, the security configuration information for enabling manual input (abstract; figures 1 and 2).

Gassho teaches enabling manual input of the configuration parameters into the management application [0006; 0064; 0068].

At the time the invention was made, one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to print security configuration information in order to allow user authentication to the network resource.

As to claims 2, 14, 42, Bowman-Amuah discloses the network resource is a print server and the security configuration information is printed using a printer coupled to the print server (See paragraph 1047).

As to claims 4, 9, 16, 44, Bowman-Amuah discloses generating random security

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parameters to generate the configuration parameters for initializing the secure communication with the client (see paragraph 0886).

As to claims 5, 10, 17, 45, Bowman-Amuah discloses setting a security configuration print page object in response to receiving the access from the management application (See paragraph 1047).

As to claim 7, Bowman-Amuah discloses a network resource system for initializing secure communication with a client via a network, (See paragraph 0886) comprising: a printer; and a network device coupled to the printer, the network device coupled to the network for communication with a client, the network device having a computer system including a memory storing computer readable code which when executed by the computer system cause the network device to implement a method comprising: generating configuration parameters for initializing secure communication with the client via the network in response to an access request from the client; and implementing secure communication with the management application in accordance with the configuration parameters (See paragraph 1047 1431, 1435).

However, Bowman-Amuah fails to explicitly teach issuing a print command to print a security configuration page showing the configuration parameters, the security configuration information for enabling manual input of the configuration parameters into the management application.

Gassho teaches printing security configuration information showing the configuration parameters, the security configuration information for enabling manual input of the configuration

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parameters into the management application [0006; 0064; 0068]. At the time the invention was made, one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to print security configuration information in order to allow user authentication to the network resource.

As to claim 12, Bowman-Amuah discloses the network device is a print server (See paragraph 1047).

Claims 3, 6, 8, 11, 15, 18, 19-25, 43, 46, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bowman-Amuah in view of Gassho, in view of Pauschinger, in further view of Applicant's admitted prior art in the background invention.

As to claims 3, 6, 8, 11, 15, 18, 43, 46, Bowman-Amuah discloses all but fails to specifically disclose the secure communication is in accordance with a version of SNMPV3 standards. In an analogous art, the applicant admitted prior art in the background of the invention disclose the use of a SNMPV3 for the purpose of securing communication (See specification page 4, lines 13-27). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system of Bowman-Amuah and Gassho with that of the applicant admitted prior art in the background art by having a SNMPV3 in order to provide secure communication.

As to claim 19, Bowman-Amuah discloses a network resource system for initializing secure communication with a client via a network, comprising: a network interface for receiving an access via a network from a management application of a client; generating configuration

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parameters for initializing secure communication with the client via the network in response to the access (See paragraph 0886, 0933, 1047).

However, Bowman-Amuah fails to explicitly teach issuing a print command to print a security configuration page showing the configuration parameters, the security configuration information for enabling manual input of the configuration parameters into the management application and the SNMP daemon.

Paushinger teaches printing security configuration information showing the configuration parameters, the security configuration information for enabling manual input (abstract; figures 1 and 2).

Gassho teaches enabling manual input of the configuration parameters into the management application [0006; 0064; 0068].

In an analogous art, the applicant admitted prior art in the background of the invention disclose the use of a SNMPV3 for the purpose of securing communication (See specification page 4, lines 13-27). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system of Bowman-Amuah and Gassho with that of the applicant admitted prior art in the background art by having a SNMPV3 in order to provide secure communication.

As to claim 20, the applicant's admitted prior art discloses SNMP (See specification page 4, lines 13-27) wherein it would have been obvious to have an SNMP user table within a data structure of the network resource, the SNMP user table for access by the SNMP daemon and

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configured to store a user account created in accordance with the configuration parameters in order to provide secure communication.

As to claim 21, Bowman-Amuah discloses the network resource is a print server (See paragraph 1047).

As to claim 22, Bowman-Amuah discloses all but fails to specifically disclose the SNMP daemon is configured to implement secure communication in accordance with a version of SNMPV3 standards. In an analogous art, the applicant admitted prior art in the background of the invention disclose the use of a SNMPV3 for the purpose of securing communication (See specification page 4, lines 13-27). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system of Bowman-Amuah with that of the applicant admitted prior art in the background art by having a SNMPV3 in order to provide secure communication.

As to claim 23, Bowman-Amuah discloses all but fails to specifically disclose the SNMP daemon is configured to generate random security parameters in order to generate the configuration parameters for initializing the secure communication. In an analogous art, the applicant admitted prior art in the background of the invention disclose the use of a SNMP for the purpose of securing communication (See specification page 4, lines 13-27). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system

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of Bowman-Amuah with that of the applicant admitted prior art in the background art by having a SNMP daemon in order to provide secure communication.

As to claims 24-25, Bowman-Amuah discloses the network interface includes a plurality of interface components for interfacing with a corresponding plurality of network communication protocols wherein the network communication protocols include TCP/IP, IPX, and the like (see paragraph 1168).

Claims 26-40, 47-51, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bowman-Amuah, in view of Gassho, in view of Paushinger, in further view of Nyman et al. (U.S. Pub No. 20030037033).

As to claims 26, 31, 36, 47, Bowman-Amuah discloses a method for initialization of secure communication between a network resource and a client via a network access point, comprising: receiving an access at a network resource from a management application of a client; in response to the access, generating a security key for initializing secure communication with the client via an access point; receiving an encrypted access in accordance with the security key from the management application to configure infrastructure mode parameters for the access point; and implementing secure communication with the management application in accordance with the security key via the access point in infrastructure mode (See paragraph 0886, 0933, 1047).

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However, Bowman-Amuah fails to explicitly teach printing security configuration information showing the configuration parameters, the security configuration information for enabling manual input of the configuration parameters into the management application and a wireless and an ad hoc access.

Paushinger teaches printing security configuration information showing the configuration parameters, the security configuration information for enabling manual input (abstract; figures 1 and 2).

Gassho teaches enabling manual input of the configuration parameters into the management application [0006; 0064; 0068].

In an analogous art, Nyman et al. discloses a naming distributing method for ad hoc networks wherein it discloses a wireless access point in infrastructure mode (See paragraph 0005, 0027, 0034). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system of Bowman-Amuah and Gassho with that of Nyman et al. by having a wireless access point and an ad hoc network in order to provide short-range communication.

As to claims 27, 32, 37, 48, Bowman-Amuah discloses the network resource is a print server and the security configuration page is printed using a printer coupled to the print sewer (See paragraph 1047).

As to claims 28, 33, 38, 49, Bowman-Amuah discloses all but fails to specifically disclose the secure communication is in accordance with a version of 802.11 standards. In an

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analogous art, Nyman et al. discloses a naming distributing method for ad hoc networks wherein it discloses a secure communication is in accordance with a version of 802.11 (See paragraph 0014). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system of Bowman-Amuah with that of Gassho and Nyman et al. by having a secure communication in accordance with a version of 802.11 in order to provide short-range communication.

As to claims 29, 34, 39, 50, Bowman-Amuah discloses all but fails to specifically disclose the security key is a randomly generated 802.11 Wired Equivalent Privacy key for initializing the secure communication with the client. In an analogous art, Nyman discloses a naming distributing method for ad hoc networks wherein it discloses the security key is a randomly generated 802.11 Wired Equivalent Privacy key for initializing the secure communication with the client (See paragraph 0005, 0027, 0034). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system of Bowman-Amuah and Gassho with that of Nyman et al. by having a security key as a randomly generated 802.11 Wired Equivalent Privacy key for initializing the secure communication with the client in order to provide wireless communication.

As to claims 30, 35, 40, 51, Bowman-Amuah discloses all but fails to specifically disclose setting a 802.11 security configuration print page object in response to receiving the ad hoc access from the management application. In an analogous art, Nyman et al. discloses a naming distributing method for ad hoc networks wherein it discloses setting a 802.11 security

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configuration print page object in response to receiving the ad hoc access from the management application (See paragraph 0003 0005, 0027, 0034). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system of Bowman-Amuah and Gassho with that of Nyman et al. by setting a 802.1 1 security configuration print page object in response to receiving the ad hoc access from the management application in order to provide wireless communication.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1-51 been fully considered but are moot in view of new ground of rejection.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Alina N. Boutah whose telephone number is 571-272-3908. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday (9:00 am - 5:00 pm).

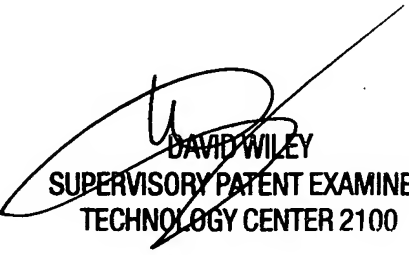
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David A. Wiley can be reached on 571-272-3923. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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